



Module 4

Clean-up and Check Your Work

9/30/2000

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Video Segment: Clean Up and Check Your Work

— Think about the following points as you view the video

- What are the most important clean up practices you see?
- What would it take for you to begin doing these practices in your work?



Module 4 Overview

- What is effective clean-up?
- Clean up toolkit
- Interior clean up techniques
- Exterior clean up techniques
- How to check your work
- Safe disposal methods
- Keep in mind

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What you will learn in this module

In this module, we will cover all the topics listed on the slide above.

- The goal of cleanup is to leave the work area as clean or cleaner than when you arrived so that, as a result of your work, lead dust is not left behind to poison the residents of the home.
 - At the end of this module, you will know how to check your work to ensure the work area is clean enough to pass a clearance examination, if it is required.
- By using the techniques described in the following pages of this module you will be able to clean a work area quickly and efficiently. Remember, approaching a clean-up is similar to approaching a job. Proper preparation and planning will help make your cleaning efforts more effective and faster.
- Always schedule time at the end of each day to clean thoroughly.



What is Effective Clean Up?

- Containing dust during clean up to the area that will be cleaned
- Using proper cleaning techniques
- Cleaning all surfaces, tools and clothing
- Checking your work
- Safe and secure disposal

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Containment

- Effective cleaning begins with proper preparation and containment. Clean-up will be much easier and efficient if proper containment has kept all dust and debris confined to the work area. Also, containing dust to the area that is being cleaned is important.

Proper cleaning techniques

- You should be careful not to spread dust and contaminate other areas while cleaning. Using the techniques outlined in this module and following the proper sequence will help ensure that you do not contaminate other areas while cleaning.

Cleaning all surfaces


- “All surfaces” includes vertical surfaces such as walls and windows and horizontal surfaces such as floors, door tops, window troughs, and window sills. Cleaning should proceed from high to low, i.e., from top of wall to window to floor.

Checking your work

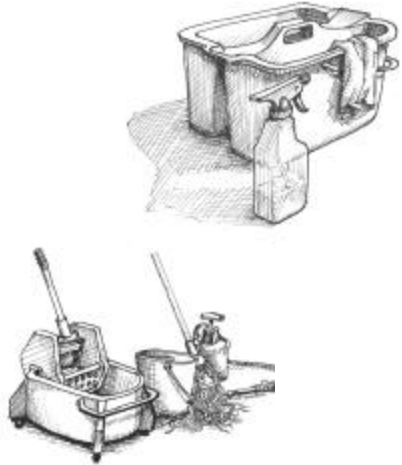
- Always conduct a visual inspection after any job. Look for any visible paint chips, dust or debris.

Safe and secure disposal

- Bag and “gooseneck seal” all waste in 4-6 mil poly-bags. Safely dispose of all waste in accordance with state and federal regulations.


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Environmental Protection
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Clean Up Toolkit



- Vacuum with HEPA filter
- Misting bottle and pump sprayer
- Mop with disposable heads
- Detergent
- Two buckets or two-sided bucket
- Disposable hand towels
- Heavy duty garbage bags
- Duct tape
- Shovel and rake

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Clean Up Toolkit

- The tools listed on the slide above are for cleaning interior and exterior jobs. Some tools, such as the pump sprayer, shovel, and rake are used primarily for exterior clean up. Other tools, such as the buckets and mops are used primarily for interior clean up.
- The following pages discuss clean up for both interior and exterior situations.



Interior Clean-Up Techniques

- **Pick up all paint chips with wet, disposable cloth**
- **Pick up protective sheeting**
 - Mist sheeting before folding
 - Fold dirty side inward
 - Tape shut to seal in dirty side
- **Dispose of protective sheeting at end of job**

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Pick up


- Always begin a clean-up by picking up all paint chips and any visible debris with a wet disposable cloth.

Protective sheeting

- Protective sheeting may be used again within the same work area if it has not already been folded (see pp. 47, Lead Paint Safety Field Guide). When the job is complete, clean protective sheeting using a HEPA vacuum. Protective sheeting should then be folded and taped shut. Always fold dirty side inwards, seal and place in 4-6 mil poly-bag. “Gooseneck-seal” the poly-bag and dispose with the rest of your waste at the end of the job.



Interior Clean-Up Techniques



- **HEPA Vac work area from high to low**
 - Start with walls, tops of doors, window troughs
 - HEPA Vac at least two feet beyond contained area
- **Wet clean from high to low**
 - Change cloths and rinse water often
 - Clean the floor last
- **Achieve visual clearance**

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HEPA vacuum the contained work area from high to low

- Start with the walls, tops of doors, and window troughs (high) and work your way down to the floor (low).
- Clean walls with a HEPA vacuum or by lightly wiping with a damp disposable cloth.
- **Be thorough-don't rush.**

When cleaning wet, you can either mist the surface with cleaning solution or use a wet disposable cloth

- Work from high surfaces to low. If a surface is very dirty use a moist paper towel before beginning to scrub with a wet cloth.
- Replace cloths and change rinse water often.

Clean the floor last

- Mist floor and clean with a wet mop using cleaning solution and the two-sided bucket.
- Clean at least two feet beyond contained area.
- Then, repeat the process using a new mop head and clean water.
- Remember, always keep one side of the bucket for cleaning solution and the other side for rinsing and wringing out the cloth or mop-head. Change the rinsing water often.

It may be necessary to repeat the HEPA Vacuum and Wet Clean. Always clean to visual clearance.



Interior Checking Your Work

— Always conduct a visual inspection after cleaning

- Focus on child access areas such as floors, window troughs, window sills
- Look for paint chips, dust, debris, and deteriorated paint
- Inspect beyond work area
- Repeat clean-up steps if necessary

— Dust sampling

- Encouraged to check work
- Sometimes required

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Visual inspection

- A thorough visual inspection should be the first step of checking your clean-up. Any visible paint chips, dust or debris should be collected and disposed.
- **Visual inspection will not verify that a work area has been cleaned adequately.** In many instances lead dust is not visible to the naked eye and will not be detected during a visual inspection. To ensure that a work area is properly cleaned, follow the practices outlined in this section and take a dust wipe sample for verification.

Dust sampling

- Dust sampling can be performed to check the effectiveness of the clean-up efforts.
- In some cases, dust sampling may be required as part of “clearance” (a defined process to ensure that a work area is not contaminated with lead dust after work is completed). In such cases, dust sampling must be performed by a certified or trained person. Supervisors should be aware of state laws regarding renovation and remodeling work.



Exterior Clean-Up Techniques

- For high-dust jobs mist area to keep dust down
- Visually inspect work area
 - Look for dust, debris, and paint chips
 - Focus on child access areas such as:
 - Window sills
 - Bare soil and ground
 - Play areas

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High-dust jobs

- After completing a high-dust job, such as power sanding a painted surface, mist the entire work area to keep dust from spreading.

Visual inspection

- A thorough visual inspection of the work area should be conducted after any exterior job. Any visible paint chips, wood chips or other debris from the work area should be collected and disposed with the rest of your waste.
- Focus your visual inspection on areas where children may play or be exposed to lead contaminated dust or debris. Such areas include exterior porches, outside play areas, bare soil and ground, and window sills.

Remember

- Lead contaminated soil can poison children.
- Avoid dry raking and spreading dust.



Exterior Clean-Up Techniques

— Pick up protective sheeting

- Collect and dispose of any debris or chips on sheeting
- HEPA vacuum sheeting
- Clean sheeting to visual clearance
- Fold and store securely for reuse

— Visually inspect beyond work area

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Protective sheeting

- Use of screen mesh, screen tarp, or landscape fabric is recommended to cover vegetation. This material should be fine enough to collect all chips and debris. Although recommended to be disposed of after use, if you intend to reuse the protective sheeting it **must** be cleaned thoroughly and pass visual clearance before being securely stored for reuse.
- If protective sheeting will be disposed at the end of the job, it should be cleaned and disposed with the rest of your waste.

Specific exterior jobs

- If work takes place on an exterior porch or stairwell, HEPA vacuuming, wet cleaning and mopping, in addition to a thorough visual inspection, should be used to clean the work area. For such jobs the clean-up can be similar to clean-up after interior jobs. Collect and dispose of any dust or debris with the rest of your waste.



Exterior Checking your Work

— Visual inspection

- Always conduct a visual inspection after any cleaning
- Focus on child access areas such as
 - Bare soil or ground
 - Window sills
 - Exterior porches
 - Play areas
- Inspect beyond work area


— Collect and dispose all paint chips, dust, debris, and deteriorated paint

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Checking your work

- A thorough visual inspection is the main part of checking your clean-up after an exterior job. You should collect and dispose of any visible paint chips, wood chips and debris found during the visual inspection. Child access areas include porches, play areas, bare soil or ground, and window sills.
- You may notice that the processes of clean-up and checking your work are similar for exterior jobs. A visual inspection is conducted once while cleaning and **again** after completing clean-up to check your work. Both visual inspections should be thorough and focus on collecting and disposing all visible paint chips, dust and debris.



Disposal



- What should I do with my waste?
- At the work site
 - Place waste in 4-6 mil poly-bag
 - “Gooseneck Seal” the bag with duct tape
 - Carefully dispose of waste in accordance with state and federal regulations
 - Store waste in a secure area

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At the work site

- Always collect, bag and seal your waste at the work site and in the work area. Do not carry your waste to another room or another area before bagging and sealing the waste. Store all waste in a secure container or dumpster until disposal. Limit on-site storage time. Avoid transporting waste in an open truck. Some examples of waste include:
 - Protective sheeting
 - HEPA filters
 - All paint chips, dust and dirty water
 - Used cloths, wipes and mop heads
 - Any debris
 - Protective clothing, respirators, gloves
 - Architectural components

Waste water

- Water used for clean-up should be filtered and dumped in a toilet. Never dump this water down a sink, storm drain, on the ground, or in a tub. **Always be aware of state and local regulations regarding waste water disposal.**

Remember

- If needed, “double-bag” your waste to help prevent the waste from escaping if the bag is cut or ripped.

Disposal - Local and Federal Information



- Segregate hazardous and non-hazardous waste
- Minimize generation of hazardous waste
- Always check state regulations!

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Waste disposal issues

- Because the U.S. EPA considers most renovation and remodeling as “routine residential maintenance” the waste generated during these activities is classified as solid, non-hazardous waste and should be taken to a licensed solid waste landfill.
- You should determine whether you generate more than 220 pounds of hazardous waste per job site per month. If you have less than 220 pounds per location per month then manage this waste as solid, non-hazardous waste. If you generate more than 220 pounds of hazardous waste you should contact your state and local regulators to find out how to dispose of this waste properly.
- Some **possible** examples of **hazardous waste** may include: paint chips; vacuum debris; sludge or chemical waste from strippers; and HEPA filters.
- Some **possible** examples of **non-hazardous waste** may include: disposable clothing; respirator filters; rugs and carpets; protective sheeting; and solid components with no peeling paint. Please list and suggest any other examples.
- All waste should be handled carefully and sealed in heavy duty (6 mil) poly-bags.
- Large architectural components should be wrapped and sealed in plastic sheeting and disposed along with your waste.

Remember

- Some states have enacted more stringent waste management and disposal regulations.
- Supervisors must be aware of state regulations concerning hazardous and solid waste management and disposal.



Keep In Mind

- **Schedule time to clean thoroughly at the end of each day**
- **Assign responsibilities to specific personnel**
- **Create and maintain a checklist for cleaning procedures**
- **Always maintain sufficient cleaning and disposal supplies**

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Example check list for cleaning procedures

The list below is an example checklist for cleaning procedures. You may wish to add to or modify it to fit your needs.

- Was the work completed?
- Have all visible paint chips, dust and debris been removed and disposed?
- Was the protective sheeting folded, sealed, and disposed?
- Was the interior work area HEPA vacuumed?
- Were all surfaces wet cleaned? Was the floor cleaned last?
- Was the interior work area HEPA vacuumed again?
- Was all waste placed safely in 4-6 mil poly-bags?
- Were all bags properly sealed?
- Was all waste disposed in accordance with state and federal regulations?
- Was a visual inspection completed?
- Were dust samples taken?
- Is the property owner satisfied?